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SMITH'S KIDNEY TONIC—TRY IT.

"GOLD BUG CABINET."

DISSATISFIED DEMOCRATS SPEAK IN SILVER TONES.

And Jubilant in Criticism—Breakers Ahead and Silvery Rocks—But Cleveland Appears to Have the Strength of His Convictions—Gossip.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—The World prints the following interesting dispatch from its special Washington correspondent:

The silver men were triumphant over their success in the house in defeating the proposition to place legislation repealing the coinage of the silver dollar on the sundry civil appropriation bill. The majority obtained by the silver men was quite large. This vote is called a serious setback to the new administration, on account of the fact that Mr. Cleveland has written a letter to Congressman Warner favoring the suspension of silver coinage.

This letter was not written to influence legislation in the house, but was sent in answer to a letter from Judge Reagan, Warner and others, asking Mr. Cleveland to withhold his opinion upon the subject until after the question had received consideration in the house. The fact that Mr. Cleveland declined to accept this suggestion and was very explicit in the declaration of his own opinion shows that he has the courage of his convictions and that he is not to be controlled in his policy even by a majority of the democrats of the house. It must be further remembered that his administration will have nothing to do with this house.

The next house is the one that will have to pass upon this question. There has been a great deal of foolish talk on the floor of the house, for some of the silver maniacs of that body have claimed that Mr. Cleveland will now probably call an extra session of congress for the sole purpose of putting a stop to the silver coinage. Such folly as that has apparently found some believers. Some silver men among the democrats are very much disappointed over Mr. Cleveland's position, but it will be found when a vote comes to be taken in the house that this silver question is not and can not be made a party one. The republicans are as much divided upon that subject as are the democrats. When it comes to a vote upon the independent proposition it will be impossible to draw party lines. A number voted against putting the repeal in the legislative bill for other motives than friendship with the silver men. A number of members do not believe that special legislation should go into an appropriation bill; others thought the passage of the appropriation bill might have been endangered in the senate by the putting in of this special legislation at this time. The senate rules forbid any amendment of the legislation upon appropriation bills, and if the silver coinage clause had been put in by the house it certainly would have provoked protracted debate in the senate.

It is true that there are a number of democrats who appear to be more anxious to find material for criticizing the new administration than if it were a republican one. Such a man as Judge Reagan speaks of Cleveland's cabinet as a "gold bug cabinet." Much of this criticism of the house members arises from a certain jealousy of the senate. They claim that he should have consulted with leading house members more than he has, and that he should have come to that body for at least one of his cabinet members. Some of the revenue reformers are uneasy over Mr. Manning's selection as secretary of the treasury, and take it for granted that he is against them, without waiting to find out exactly.

The semi-official announcement in the World of five members of the cabinet, has impressed the fact upon members of the predominance of senatorial influence in making up the cabinet. A number of the western members are displeased over the possible fact that there is to be only one western man in the cabinet, and that man not what they consider a representative man. The fact that Thurman and McDonald are to be ignored has added fuel to this fire of cross criticism.

The Indiana members do not think that the reason given for not taking McDonald is a good one. They say that there are no factional fights in Indiana, and that if Mr. McDonald is kept out it will be solely owing to the influence of Mr. and Mrs. Hendricks. All this surface talk may or may not lead to more serious criticism. The cabinet, so far as it is supposed to be made up, is made of men who understand the temper of congress and the makeup of the next house. It is not reasonable to suppose in advance of any action that the administration will not be thoroughly in accord with the next house in matters of general policy. Bayard, Garland and Lamar are pronounced revenue reformers; Vilas is also supposed to be a moderate revenue reformer. Mr. Manning is the only man suspected of not being an enthusiastic advocate of revenue reform, so it is pretty clear the democrats show signs of dissatisfaction, such as were exhibited in the house Thursday. Mr. Cleveland's letter is in strict conformity with the old hard money gold standard doctrine of the democratic party of the past.

The silver men among the democrats have kindly volunteered to act as guardians of Mr. Cleveland. All the men who signed Judge Reagan's letter to Mr. Cleveland met to protest against the publication of the answer received from Albany Wednesday night. Mr. Warner, who holds the letter, favors its publication, but as all the signers of the first letter object strenuously, Mr. Warner telegraphed Mr. Cleveland upon the subject. He replied, saying: "I have no objection to the publication of the letter."

Even this was not enough. The silver maniacs still protested against the publication. They say that it must not be printed unless Mr. Cleveland orders it. They would not assume the awful responsibility of permitting such a "gold bug" opinion to go forth in advance of the inaugural. They would still give Mr. Cleveland grace, hoping that he would change at the last moment. They said they would not be parties to the responsibility. Mr. Cleveland must himself give out the letter. This absurd attempt to suppress the letter will only result in making the silver men supremely ridiculous. Of course the letter can not be prevented from reaching the public, and of

course Mr. Cleveland will not change his "gold bug" decision.

Bell Pitches Wanted.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 28.—The official returns of the gate receipts at the exposition during the past week have just been published, and are causing considerable comment. On the 17th it was published that 125,000 people were in attendance Monday, whereas the gate receipts show only \$10,482. There were over 40,000 paying admissions on the 16th, without doubt. It is reported that there was over \$7,000 taken in at one gate, and there were five gates in operation. Some of the officials claim there is a mistake in the returns, while others boldly assert that there has been a clean steal. Many of the exhibitors and some of the state commissioners say they expect the final crash to come in a few days.

ALL LONDON EXCITED

On the Possibility of Gladstone's Defeat—Buller Safe—Anarchists Raided.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—Verbal reports of the discussion in the houses of lords and commons on the vote of censure are published throughout England, and the excitement consequent on the possible defeat of the government is intense. In all places of public resort the one topic of discussion is the censure motion. Even in the streets of London and other large cities, knots of men gather to discuss Gladstone's chances. Preparations are being made by the large dailies for the publication of special editions should a division be reached in decent season. At all the clubs in the west end, progress of the debate will be followed by the "tape" for the benefit of the crowds who surround each ticker. The difficulty of obtaining admission to the house of parliament appears to have the effect of increasing the public interest in the battle between opposing parties.

Swiss Anarchists Raided

BERNE, Feb. 28.—The whole of Switzerland was thrown into a state of semi-panic by a well planned raid on members of anarchist societies. Wholesale arrests were made in all sections of the country at the same moment, and the plans of the police were so well laid, and the secret of the intended descent was so closely kept, that nearly all the prisoners were taken from their beds. Ten arrests were made in Berne, and in other cities and towns where the anarchist propaganda has taken root the numbers were in about the same proportion. What course the government intends to pursue in the matter of punishment further than the usual expulsion has not been made public, but a firm determination to stamp out anarchism has evidently been reached.

Buller's Successful Retreat.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—A dispatch from Gen. Buller to the war office states that Gen. Buller has evacuated his intrenched position at Abu Klea and reached Gadhul in safety. The movement was accomplished with perfect success and without a casualty of any description. During the march the Arab Scouts were constantly seen. Buller's force is now believed to be perfectly safe. The march from Gadhul to Korti, where he will join the main force, will probably be accomplished with comparative ease.

The Shoeburyness Explosion.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—Among those who lost their lives by the explosion in the royal school of gunnery at Shoeburyness are Col. Fox Strangways, commandant of the school, and Col. Lyon, head of the royal laboratory at Woolwich. Both men had their legs torn from their bodies and were otherwise mutilated. The exact number of persons killed or injured by the explosion has not yet been learned.

CONGRESS' CLOSING DAYS.

Passage of the Naval Bill and a Fight on the Exposition Relief Clause.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—After some debate on the precedence of bills, on Mr. Hale's motion, the senate proceeded to the consideration of the naval bill, and the senate amendments thereto were read.

On motion of Mr. Hale, an appropriation of \$112,000 was added to the bill for the purchase of Ericsson's submarine gun. The bill with all the senate amendments was adopted, the only other important change being an increase in the tonnage of the two cruisers provided for. The senate then proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The house passed the senate resolution authorizing the loan of flags for the inaugural ceremonies.

The sundry civil appropriation bill came up and the substitute for the exposition clause proposed by Mr. Horr was adopted. It appropriates \$800,000, requiring it to be applied first to the payment of outstanding claims outside the state of Louisiana; second, to the payment of all premiums heretofore or hereafter to be awarded.

Mr. Potter (N. Y.) moved to strike out the clause thus amended. Lost.

On the question of the engrossment and third reading of the bill, Mr. White (Ky.) demanded the reading of the engrossed bill. Mr. Randall (Pa.) said that, anticipating that some member would make this demand, the precaution had been taken to have the bill engrossed, but to avoid delay he moved to suspend the rules and dispense with the third reading. Mr. White demanded a second, which was ordered, which gave him fifteen minutes to oppose the motion to suspend.

Mail Robbers Snagged.

DALLAS, Tex., Feb. 28.—A United States marshal passed down the Texas Central railroad from Hamilton county with the three prisoners, Curtis, Moore and Bruner, charged with mail robbery, and said to be members of the same gang to which Pitts and Yeager, the murderers of Marshal Gosling, belong. Their last offense is said to have been the robbery of the postoffice at Pottsboro. They are being taken to Waco for trial in the federal courts.

The Lash for Mormon Missionaries.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 28.—Information has been received from Gainsborough, Jackson county, that several men visited a house on Martin's creek recently and severely lashed a Mormon elder who had been laboring in the neighborhood. Another elder eluded the crowd in the darkness.

ARRAIGNING WRIGHT.

THE SUB-COMMITTEE'S REPORT ON THE MARSHAL AND HIS MEN.

The Majority Sustain the Charges and Recommend Removal and Criminal Prosecution—The Minority Dissents—Congress' Last Days.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Representative Springer, on behalf of himself and Representative Van Alstyne, of the sub-committee appointed to investigate the conduct of Marshal Lot Wright in the Ohio October election, has prepared a report. Representative Stewart, the remaining member of the sub-committee, will offer a minority report when the subject is submitted to the full committee on expenditures in the department of justice. The members of the committee have not received the printed testimony taken in the investigation. They assert that they will not agree to any report until they have had an opportunity to examine it.

Springer will submit the views prepared by himself and agreed to by Van Alstyne at a meeting of the full committee. He declines to give the report to the public until it has received the attention of his committee. It is a very long document, and contains a review of the testimony taken both in this city and Cincinnati. It concludes as follows:

"From the testimony taken by your committee it will appear that the deputy marshals appointed by Marshal Wright were largely in excess of the necessities of the situation; that they were appointed as republican partisans and political workers, and in most cases prostituted their official position to partisan ends; that they were armed with revolvers and other deadly weapons furnished by the national committee of the republican party; that many of such deputy marshals so appointed and armed were notorious criminals and men known to possess vicious and brutal habits, and many of them were non-residents of the state of Ohio; that many of such deputy marshals, acting under orders from Marshal Wright, aided, abetted, and encouraged fraudulent voting, the intimidation of voters, and committed gross outrages upon the elective franchise and rights of honest voters; that the employment and payment of the special deputy marshals on the day after the election was without legal warrant, and all moneys paid such persons for services that day were illegal, and the sums so paid should be returned to the United States treasury; that the appointment of deputy marshals who were non-residents of the state of Ohio was without warrant, and constituted gross usurpation of authority, and that the appointment of deputy marshals was in many other respects an irregular, illegal and unwarranted abuse of his official trust. Wherefore your committee are of the opinion that Lot Wright, United States marshal for the southern district of Ohio, has been shown by the testimony to have committed high crimes and misdemeanors; that he has been guilty of usurpation of authority and violation of law in the manner set forth in the preamble to the resolution adopted by the house of representatives on the 2d of December last. In view of the impracticable nature of impeachment proceedings, and especially at this late day of this congress, your committee will not recommend the adoption of articles of impeachment in his case, but they do recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

"That the clerk of the house of representatives be instructed to transmit a copy of the report and testimony in the case of Lot Wright, United States marshal for the Southern district of Ohio, to the president of the United States; and that the president be respectfully requested to immediately remove said Wright from office, and cause the attorney general to institute such criminal proceedings in the courts as may be deemed necessary in order to recover the sums illegally paid out by him as the facts in the case may require."

Stewart, it is understood, will radically dissent from Springer's views, and will assert that the latter's report has no basis to rest upon in the evidence taken by the sub-committee; that, on the contrary, there was good reason for the employment of deputy marshals, and that there was no intimidation and no outrage upon suffrage except the arrest of republicans by the police to prevent their voting, and assaults upon peaceable citizens by democratic thugs.

INAUGURAL DECORATIONS.

Some of the Floral Work to be Displayed on the Fourth of March.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—During the last week, from daylight to dark, a crowd hanging around the windows of a prominent Bowery florist. They stopped to look at the floral designs prepared for the inauguration ball at the order of the committee of arrangements. Those who went inside to get a better view of all the designs exposed, viewed with awe a wire frame decorated on top with a horse-shoe. This will be a canopy of flowers when it is done, and the president will stand under it.

There was a chair, also, in which it was claimed Mr. Cleveland would rest. As it was about half the size of the governor's old office chair at Albany, and as it was composed of a wire frame filled in with immortelles, this claim may be taken with skepticism. The frame was purple and the cushions crimson, and when it is finished red roses, pansies and heliotrope will hide the groundwork. This is the case with the other designs. They are all in immortelles, which serve simply to show their forms and colors, and as a soil where fresh and rare flowers may be planted.

The design for the department of justice is a scale of yellow, a scroll of white and a purple book rack, on which rests an open book against a scarlet background of immortelles. Across the book in red letters is emblazoned, "Fiat Justitia," and on the scroll, "Department of Justice." Two yellow cannon, crossed over a royal purple standard and surmounted by a scroll traversed by a quill, is the emblem of the war department. A big yellow standard on which a purple ship with white masts form a bold sea relief, and having a careless scroll thrown over the top, was clearly meant to typify the American navy.

The interior department's emblem had evidently taxed the resources of the establishment. Against a purple standard rested a

real tree stump, into which a woodman's ax in white had been driven and left. There was a yellow plow at the base, cheek by jowl with a sheaf of wheat. The treasury was represented by a purple safe with a white knob and the usual lettered scroll that nobody might think it was a kidney cure advertisement. The state department was very gorgeously set forth by a white American eagle surmounting the national arms, and the postoffice had a fac-simile of a letter with the stamp on and a neat postman's bag hung over the corner of a purple standard with a white satin ribbon.

PIPE LINE IN THE DESERT.

American Engines to Pump Water for the British From Suakin to Berber.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The British government is actively moving to construct a pipe line from Suakin on the Red sea to Berber on the Nile for supplying Gen. Graham's army with water on its advance across the desert to join Wolsley. The war office after long consideration sanctioned the plan some time ago. Contracts for the pumping engines have been made with the house of Henry R. Worthington, of New York. A dozen or twenty engines will probably be required of from 150 to 200 horse power each. By the terms of the contract an engine is to be shipped each week until its terms are fulfilled. The government has received advices that the first one was dispatched by the Atlantic last Saturday.

All the leading pipe manufacturers of the United States have submitted estimates for the line to the government, but so far no orders have been placed here or abroad. The pipe will be four inches in diameter—the same size as the pipes through which oil is pumped from the Pennsylvania fields to the seaboard, a longer distance than the proposed water line. The contract for the pipe will amount to about \$750,000, and there is a strong feeling among officials that English manufacturers should have the work. It is a question with some engineers, however, if a portion, at least, of the contract should not be placed in America, owing to the superior quality of the pipe made there. The plan meets with general approval among those who have studied the workings of the oil lines in America. The same general plan will be followed for the water lines, and the engines will be duplicates of those in use there. With such a pipe line in operation it would seem that the end of the Sudan difficulty, so far as the movement of reinforcements is concerned, would be reached.

THE GALLOW'S CHEATED

By Neal's Respite, and Judge Lynch to be Invoked.

GRAYSON, Ky., Feb. 28.—After the respite of Wm. Neal for thirty days, pending introduction of new evidence which promised to show the condemned man innocent of the Ashland murder, as confessed by Geo. Ellis, Sheriff Holcomb, with his deputies, ran him off to a place of safety, great fears being entertained that Neal would be mobbed. The town was filled with strangers.

A special from Frankfort says: "Neal claimed John Russell and A. C. Campbell, prominent citizens of Ashland, had him condemned by false witnesses. Thursday he begged forgiveness of Campbell and exonerated both. The public is greatly excited, and bloodshed will inevitably follow, as Ashland people are determined to have justice done. This bitter spirit is augmented by growing sympathy with Neal."

Another special from Lexington, Ky., says: "It is reported that there has been desperate fighting at Eastern Kentucky junction with the mob, who are searching for Neal. Two men are said to have been killed. Neal is in Mt. Sterling jail."

Undignified Legislators.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 28.—In the house of representatives, when Allen O. Myers, got the floor he began abusing members of his own side of the house. Two gentlemen he denounced as thieves, and charged that they were introducing bills here and receiving compensation for the same, and that he could prove it, and also give the sum paid for such bills. Dr. Lyle, of Licking county, was denounced as the Licking county horse thief. Lyle was about to attack Myers, when friends urged him to settle the difficulty elsewhere, pleading that the Franklin county member was drunk. Every effort of the speaker failed to restore order. Myers sneeringly replied to the speaker that he could not run him, and that he should say just what he pleased without let or hindrance. The galleries and lobbies were full, many ladies who were on the floor being greatly shocked. The members became disgusted and denounced Myers. It is likely that Myers will be officially reprimanded.

A Play House in Ruins.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—All the front and side walls of the National Theater, over which was the famous billiard saloon of Miller & Jones, have fallen. The scene beggars description. W. W. Ruple, owner of the theater, estimated the value at \$100,000. He says the insurance amounts to about \$40,000. The furniture, scenery and properties of Ruple are valued at \$50,000. Lotta, the actress, owned \$50,000 of the theater stock. Miller & Jones estimate their loss at upwards of \$20,000, part of which is covered by insurance. Newton Gotthold says everything he had in the world was in the ruins, including the manuscript of a new play, "A Wayward Woman," which was to have been produced next season. All members of the company lost their wardrobes. The properties and special scenery were also destroyed. The loss to the company exceeds \$12,000. The origin of the fire is a mystery.

Battle With Our Bird.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—While Israel Platt and Henry Conklin, of Babylon, L. I., went out hunting, Conklin discovered an eagle in a tree. He fired at the bird and as it stretched its wings to fly he fired the other barrel. When the shot struck the eagle it arose in the air, circled two or three times and then shot like an arrow directly at Conklin. Conklin aimed a blow at the bird with his gun. The bird passed him. Hastily wheeling it again attacked Conklin, who slipped and fell, and in his fall flung his gun ten feet away. A fierce struggle between the wounded bird and the terrified hunter took place, which resulted in the latter being badly wounded and the former being finally stunned by a blow and captured. The bird was found to be the largest eagle ever taken alive on Long Island. It measures seven feet six inches from tip to tip.